in which P_{VL} is the proximity needed for far vision and A'_i, A''_i are the coefficients of the various polynomials depending on the value of the proximity addition $\delta_1 = A_{DD}$ corresponding to the degree of presbyopia of the wearer, the values of these coefficients being substantially as follows:

for A_{DD} = 1.5 D:	
A'0 = 12.532267	A"0 = 16.9452
A'1 = −92.695892	A"1 = −106.8394
A'2 = 305.16919	A"2 = 302.62347
A'3 = −513.44922	A"3 = −443.97601
A'4 = 476.63852	A"4 = 362.53815
A'5 = −247.99097	A"5 = −166.29979
A'6 = 67.868942	A"6 = 40.015385
A'7 = −7.6131396	A"7 = −3.9203446
for A_{DD} = 2 D:	
A'0 = 23.56555	A"0 = 14.368889
A'1 = −182.77804	A"1 = −87.219223
A'2 = 605.05684	A"2 = 244.35987
A'3 = −1 024.1053	A"3 = −337.92626
A'4 = 962.99613	A"4 = 241.37509
A'5 = −511.24120	A"5 = −85.757212
A'6 = 143.7355	A"6 = 12.008102
A'7 = −16.663562	
for A_{DD} = 2.5 D:	
A'0 = −28.307575	A"0 = 2.874459
A'1 = 190.37743	A"1 = 11.541159
A'2 = −445.545294	A"2 = −35.715782
A'3 = 512.44763	A"3 = 37.849808
A'4 = −315.3125	A"4 = −19.0199096
A'5 = 99.678413	A"5 = 4.2867818
A'6 = −12.731333	A"6 = −0.28934118
for A_{DD} = 3 D:	
A'0 = 22.19555	A"0 = 57.071102
A'1 = −157.74065	A"1 = −357.09277
A'2 = 529.74104	A"2 = 1 000.8899
A'3 = −918.56382	A"3 = −1 509.5112
A'4 = 881.73279	A"4 = 1 311.576
A'5 = −475.73774	A"5 = −657.94254
A'6 = 135.48897	A"6 = 177.01095
A'7 = −15.888513	A"7 = −19.763759

and, for possible intermediate additions whose value δ is between two above-mentioned addition values δ_1 and $\delta_1+0.5$, the envelope curves of these intermediate additions are deduced from the envelope curves corresponding to δ_1 and $\delta_1+0.5$ by the equations:

$$P^{\delta}_{inf}(h) = \left(\frac{\delta - \delta 1}{0.5}\right)\Delta P_{inf} + P^{\delta 1}_{inf}$$

$$P^{\delta}_{sup}(h) = \left(\frac{\delta - \delta 1}{0.5}\right)\Delta P_{sup} + P^{\delta 1}_{sup}$$

with $\Delta P_{inf} = P^{\delta 1+0.5}_{inf} - P^{\delta 1}_{inf}$

-continued

$$\Delta P_{sup} = P^{\delta 1+0.5}_{sup} - P^{\delta 1}_{sup}.$$

2. Optical lens according to claim **1** wherein the curve representative of its proximity satisfies the following equation:

$$P_{nom} = f(h) = (\Sigma A_i h^i) + P_{VL}$$

with, subject to the same conditions as previously:

for A_{DD} =	1.5 D:
A0 =	1.8983333
A1 =	−3.8368794
A2 =	17.797017
A3 =	−34.095052
A4 =	28.027344
A5 =	−10.464243
A6 =	1.464837
A7 =	0
for A_{DD} =	2 D
A0 =	12.637321
A1 =	−85.632629
A2 =	269.61975
A3 =	−425.09732
A4 =	361.26779
A5 =	−168.43481
A6 =	40.408779
A7 =	−3.8719125
for A_{DD} =	2.5 D
A0 =	−12.716558
A1 =	100.95929
A2 =	−240.63054
A3 =	275.14871
A4 =	−167.1658
A5 =	51.982597
A6 =	−6.5103369
for A_{DD} =	3 D
A0 =	39.633326
A1 =	−257.41671
A2 =	765.31546
A3 =	−1 214.0375
A4 =	1 096.6544
A5 =	−566.84014
A6 =	156.24996
A7 =	−17.826136

3. Optical lens according to claim **1** wherein the local value of the proximity gradient dP/dh does not exceed 5 diopters per millimeter continuously over a proximity range greater than 0.25 diopters.

4. Optical lens according to claim **1** wherein the mean proximity gradient G_{VP} for near vision and the mean proximity gradient G_{VL} for distant vision are related as follows:

$$G_{VP}/G_{VL} > 2.$$

5. Ophthalmic lens according to claim **1** wherein the surface S_{VP} of the transition area contributing usefully to near vision and the surface S_{VL} of the transition area contributing usefully to far vision are related as follows:

$$S_{VL}/S_{VP} \geqq 3.$$

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